

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919

How to Read Character At Sight

ANALYZING WOMEN

"Typical Feminine" Is a Combination of the Thinker and the Enjoyer—Slow in Thought, Rather Impractical, Not So Keen in Observation as Man Nor So Energetic, More Impulsive and Sharper in Speech, More Impulsive in Action."

Fifth of a Series of Articles, Extracts From a Course of Lessons Prepared by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, the Famous Character Analyst, Whose Observations Are the Result of Studying 18,000 Men and Women.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

THAT no man can ever understand a woman—how her mind works, what her emotional reactions will be, with what inner strength or weakness she will meet a crisis—is almost a platitude. Yet, on analysis, like many other platitudes, it lacks validity. Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford assures us in her helpful new course of lessons, founded by The Independent Corporation, "Reading Character at Sight." "I have always wondered," she says, "whether men started the story in order to flatter women, or whether women started it in order to lure and captivate men—or whether both are responsible."

"Because women are really just as easy to understand as men. The same principles apply to both. They are more alike than they are different. And their differences are easily understood by the unromantic old method of intelligent observation and common sense."

So if you are an employer and wish to deal intelligently with your women employees, if you are a husband whose most frequent reflection about his wife is "What's the woman driving at?"—if you are an engaged young man anxious to understand as well as to love the damsel of your choice—read Dr. Blackford's simple rules for comprehending the female of the species.

Since her deductions are drawn from physical characteristics, she first states those belonging to what she calls the "typical feminine." Here they are: Fine texture, high, long, narrow head, smoothly rounded and delicately built; flat and smooth eyebrows; narrow and sloping shoulders; curved and somewhat stooping back; chest narrow and inclined to be flat; small waist; incurved at the sides; hollow back; trunk longer than legs; large and rounded abdomen; full hips; short legs; slanting from the hips inward to the knees; thighs much larger below the hips than above; "feminine" slender ankles; small and delicate joints; small, finely built hands and feet; brunette color and small size.

"In body build," Dr. Blackford sums up in "Reading Character at Sight," "the typical feminine is a combination of the thinker and the enjoyer, or the fat man with a brain."

And here are her salient traits of character, according to the doctor: "Because she has the concave upper-convex lower form of profile, she is slow in thought, rather impractical, not so keen in observation as man; not so energetic, she is more impulsive and sharper in speech and more impulsive in action."

"Because in body build she is a combination of the thinker and the enjoyer she is more concerned with thoughts, theories and ideas than man, is not so active physically, is not so much interested in mechanics, engineering, transportation and fighting; she enjoys ease, comforts and luxury, she likes to handle food and she takes more naturally to merchandising, conserving, administering and to financing than she does to construction, origination, creation and transportation."

Then, there is a woman's intuition—which I have heard a man define as "the thing a woman uses for a brain." On the other hand, as a clever woman of my acquaintance once put it, "What is the use of coming downtown on a subway local when you can take an express—why take the time to reason your way to a conclusion elaborately when you can get it more quickly by intuition?"

Dr. Blackford credits woman with the intuitive type of mind, and adds, "It is a common saying, probably based upon common experience, that a woman's intuitions are likely to be more reliable than a man's reason. We have often heard the expression among men, 'If I had only taken my wife's advice!'"

"Women," she continues, "are very keen and quick in acquiring knowledge from books. They are also far more imitative than men. They are

THERE'S A LIMIT.

A MINER lodging at a certain house on the outskirts of a northern city has a great fondness for music. A friend called to spend an evening with him, and after a varied programme of music had been gone through, and he was letting his friend out at the street door, he remarked: "A-a-m thinkin' o' gettin' a pair o' dumb-bells, Gordie; will ye cum an' practise wi' me?" This was too much for the long-suffering landlady. "Ye hev a pianer, a fiddle an' a trumpet," she shouted down the stairs. "Ye main musical instruments comes into this house."—London Tit-Bits.

therefore good students and good teachers, but very few women have done pioneer work in the exploration of new fields of knowledge and in the realm of creative ideas.

"Emotionally, women are far more impressionable, more easily affected and more responsive than men. This is one of the most significant and typical of the characteristics of woman as compared to man. This explains much about women that man has found it difficult to understand. It explains her various moods, her tantrums, her 'sweet unreasonableness,' her nervousness, irritability, her inclination at times to be hysterical. It explains why she is timid, why she is more religious than man and more easily affected to laughter and tears."

"Thus while man's contact with the world is largely through his intellect and reason, woman's is through her emotions. While man's chief interests intellectually are in the realm of opinions and convictions and principles, woman's chief interests lie in personalities and details. Go anywhere where women are talking together and you will find that they are discussing their husbands, their sweethearts, their children and their servants, or their friends and neighbors. While the man's most frequent expression is 'I think,' or 'I believe,' woman's is 'he said,' and 'she said.'"

"In these days of women in industry, managers are learning that most women are loyal and enthusiastic workers—but their loyalty is more apt to be to their boss than to their company."

Dr. Blackford also makes the interesting point that if man yields to the temptation of his coarser appetites, so does woman yield to the temptation of her love for beauty—and wastes almost as much money on jewelry, hairdressing, complexion specialties as a man spends in tobacco, drink and gambling.

"I do not mean," the doctor sums up, "that woman is inferior to man. She is not inferior, but different. What man gains by force and aggressiveness, woman gains by self-render, tact, diplomacy and passivity. Woman has opposed her keen intuitions and her ready wit to the force of man's will. She has learned to use with great effectiveness the law of non-resistance."

Just a Lil' Afterthought

By Neal R. O'Hara

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FAMOUS doc says bolting food makes a beefy feminine figure. Just another way of saying baste makes waist.

Average Broadway Jane ain't beefy—too much like a sausage. Forty per cent. bone, thirty per cent. meat, fifteen per cent. skin food and fifteen per cent. coloring.

Girl that states her face is her fortune says something. Any kind of a face costs a fortune these days.

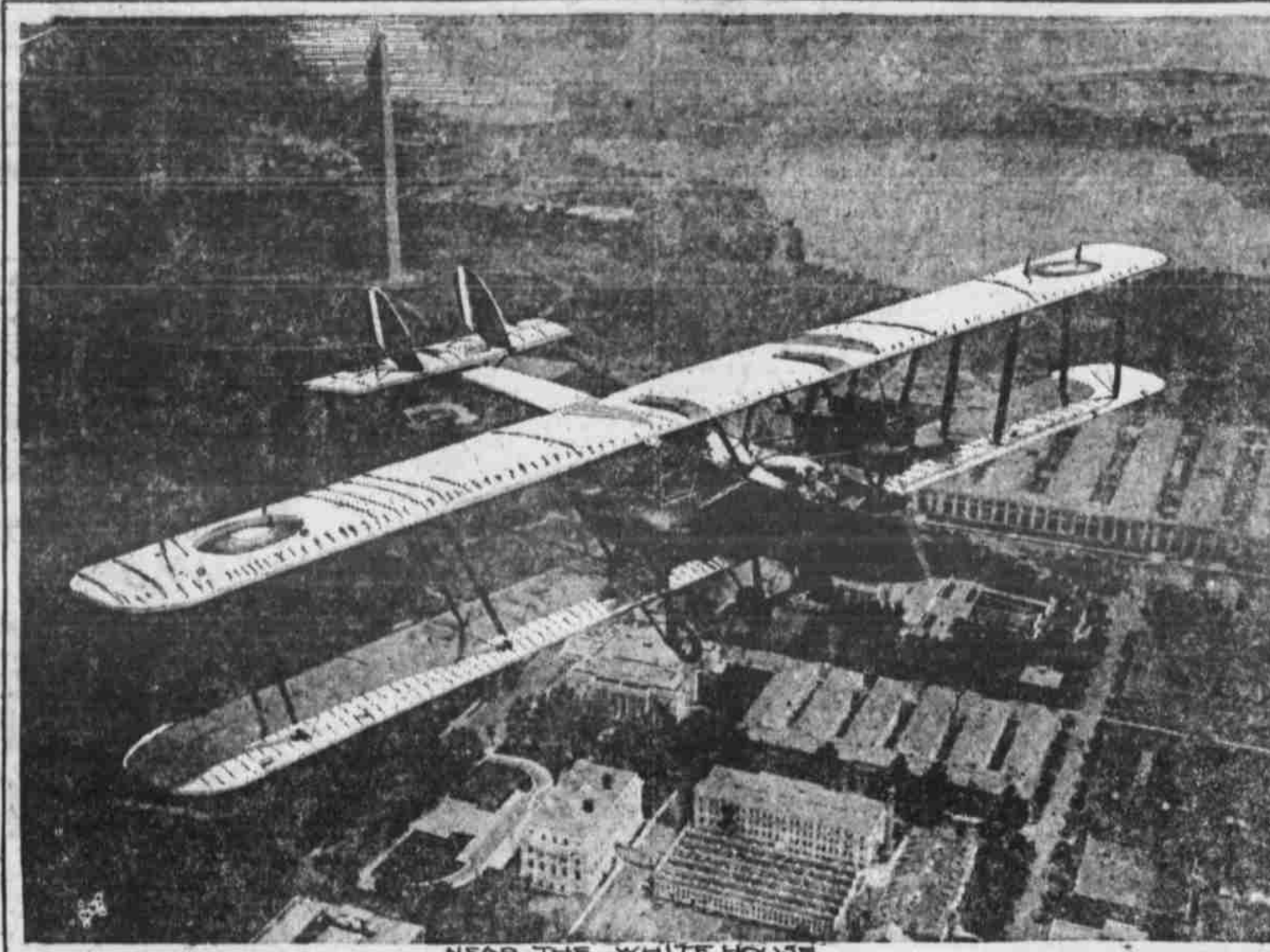
Cover charges at a cabaret are never spent on the girls' costumes.

Always called our choicest enemy a piece of cheese till we bought a piece in a restaurant. Now we know it's like calling him a string of pearls.

Paper asks, "Where does a New Yorker go after midnight?" We know WHAT he goes after.

White House; Capitol and Washington Monument As an Aviator Sees Them

These Unusual Photographs Also Show the Martin Bomber Which Has Started on a Trip Around the United States



NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE



AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAPITOL

UNDERWOOD UNDERWOOD

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919

Has Passing of the Parlor Improved American Homes By Making Them Happier?

Or Have Our Manners Suffered and Our Friendships Lost Their Intimacy Through Its Deletion in Modern Practical Architecture?

By Fay Stevenson

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THERE is a good deal of talk going on just now about the passing of the parlor. The Georgia Tribune-Herald says: "The parlor was a heritage of a false aristocracy, and in its passing we have one expression of the new democracy. When a person entered the parlor of a man's home, he clothed himself with due formality, he stacked on ceremony, sat in a bolt upright position with his hands crossed, his feet obscured, and talked in stage-whispers, using only correct phraseology. Around the walls of the parlor hung the portraits of the household's ancestors; in the centre was a large, round table, on which were placed the family album and family Bible. A big horse-hair sofa sat in one corner, while a what-not stood in another. In this parlor the children of the house never dared to assemble, but on certain state occasions the eldest daughter of the house, or a younger one, if she could beat her sister to it, sat bolt upright in solemn grandeur and received the final sworn assurances of her accepted lover. But the parlor is a thing of the past; it has passed in its checks, as it were. Now the guests assemble informally in the library or drawing-room and soon attain a considerable amount of ease."

Yes, in about fifty years hence children will be asking their parents to define the word "parlor." The parlor is getting as passe as the old-fashioned what-nots and tidies. To-day when lady has callers she thinks it old fashioned and stilted to say "walk into the parlor," so she says "come into the reception-room, the drawing-room, the living-room."

There was a time when the architect always made provision for a room known as the parlor. It was the largest, best located room in the house. No matter how small the other rooms might be, the parlor was a good sized room. Even in a narrow house this room presented a fair sized appearance, often running back to almost the full length of the foundation. To-day architects' plans may call for sleeping-porches or pergolas or large living-rooms, but the parlor no longer exists. Bungalows and modern homes have no room for "dinky old fashioned gawdaddy parlors."

And a little apartment has nothing but a 4x8 reception room. Cliff dwellers are sensible enough to fit up the largest room they have for a sleeping room and take a smaller affair to receive the few callers they have. Dinner parties are frequently given at hotels and receptions at downtown clubs. Dances are usually given downtown. The casual caller needs but a chair and a tray to lay his calling card on. The up-to-date beau no longer comes early, sits close and stays late—it is up to him to take the young lady of the family out or else not to call. Presto! Then off with the parlor and on with the substitute, the drawing-room, the reception room and the big, roomy, living-room of the modern bungalow, where people really live.

John C. Van Dyke, author of "The New York," says: "The front parlor in America never yet proved a joy to the family. In the early days of

horse-hair cloth, old mahogany and English carpets, it was a place of gloom, a closed and light-barred room, save when 'company' came. Later on, in the era of black walnut, it became more ornate with Italian frescoes on the ceiling, velvet carpets, red satin curtains, pier glasses set in carved or gilded frames, the inevitable black piano, and, to balance it, a piece of white tombstone sculpture—a room one wanted to dodge."

It is true no one ever got the full enjoyment out of the old fashioned parlor that the present day living room offers. Here no man is afraid to smoke, no child afraid to tread and even the mistress of the house has been known to darn and knit right among the best pieces of furniture and Oriental rugs.

But with the passing of the parlor we must remember that our manners are bound to undergo a great change. The Alabama Advertiser observes sadly that the decadence of the parlor indicates "the slow passing of the home as a gathering place for friends."

It is all very well to be sentimental, but the nineteenth century is learning to be practical. Substitution and limitation seems to be our motto. Perhaps the old-fashioned parlor did invite one to quote Keats and Shakespeare, but if one could use his college literature while sitting in a little gilt chair tied with a pink bow or upon those hard old haircloth sofas, who knows how much he could quote it in one of our big living rooms with its smooth polished floors and comfortable big chairs? The old-fashioned so-called parlor is about as useless as the old-fashioned dress, with its yards of over-skirts and flounces and frills. Pinks and blues and gilt and gold are really passe. We want substantial clothes and substantial living rooms, things we can use every day, not once a week or once a month.

New York's 27,152 Dwelling House Fires in One Year Lost \$6,153,600

IN the general statistics of fire causes that have been compiled in the past, all varieties of occupancies have been included in the totals, and these figures have made plain the reasons for most fires. It is possible now, however, for the first time, to present an analysis of the number of fires in dwelling houses

in a recent year, together with the losses incurred, the data having been gathered from the reports of the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board.

These statistics, which include farm properties, show that during 1917 there were 232,021 dwelling house fires with a consequent loss of \$66,166,420, the number representing 65 per cent. of the total and the loss 25.5 per cent. of the whole. These figures make it clear that although the heaviest fire losses are the result of the burning of large manufacturing plants and other business properties, the greatest number of fires occur in the home.

In the tabulation which is given, New York is shown to have had the largest total of dwelling house fires, 27,152, these representing 49.7 per cent. of all the fires in the State with a loss of \$6,153,600. Since New York had the largest number of dwelling house fires, its record has been analyzed as to known causes with the following results: The greatest number of home fires were caused by "matches-smoking," the total aggregating 6,583, and the damage amounting to \$712,479. "Open lights" stood second in point of number as a fire cause, with 3,269, and losses of \$167,914. "Defective chimneys and flues" caused the second largest loss, \$435,650, although the total number of 1,355 stood seventh in the list. There were 5,420 fires from "electricity," not including those from small heating and other devices, the consequent property loss aggregating \$309,227. "Lightning" losses totaled \$338,568, and those from "stoves, boilers, furnaces and their pipes" came to \$432,350.

Two Minutes of Optimism

By Herman J. Stich

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The Rainbow.

EIGHT million men wounded unto death sleep for everlasting and hallow the soil of war-torn Europe.

Twenty million more are disfigured by the scars of the most titanic slaughter feat that has ever blackened the pages of history.

Through the might of right and resolution the peoples of the earth have been blessed to begin anew their lives as God intended they should live them, in peace and liberty and the serene pursuit of happiness.

And now man's brains are unleashed from the chariot of Mars and harnessed to the wheels of industry.

The vast, vital problems of reconstruction and new construction are being slowly solved.

Military and naval demobiliza-

tion and industrial remobilization are slowly though imperceptibly giving impetus to the great work of readjustment and stabilization.

The indomitable triumphant energy which obliterated the arch scourge of civilization is now building highways and homes, constructing gigantic bridges and aqueducts, cultivating farms and producing the tremendous stores of raw materials and food materials essential to the revitalization of an impoverished world.

The unconquerable, seemingly superhuman power that humbled the exalted conceit of imperialistic madmen is consecrated to lightening the load of the overburdened.

The insatiable initiative that transformed every peaceful

hearth into a fountain of faith and a manufactory of mercy and death is turning its forces to the betterment of our common weal.

The embattled hosts of the Lord have labored and out of their sanguinary travails has been born a Mightier America with a more idealistic perspective.

A hotter sentiment has been merged into our personal and international relations; a finer sympathy and understanding has been molded in our crucible of universal, mutual sacrifice; agonizing, common peril has made all mankind close kin.

The most glorious rainbow that ever uplifted man's thoughts and gladdened man's heart, a rainbow more golden of hue and wider of arch than ever before swept the heavens, now compels man's gaze and impels man's aspirations, irresistibly leading him onward and upward by its smile of promise.

In the ring, it's a knock-out at the end of ten seconds. In the movies, it's a fade-out.

After a few reels in the ring a prizefighter staggers and falls. After a few reels in the movies, vamp's just getting warmed up.

Referee counts in a boxing match. Box office is all that counts in the films.

And a lot of churches make a bum fight but a good film. Kissing schedule for the Tired Business Man runs something like this:

8.30 A. M., kisses wife goodbye; two-thirds of a second.

10.00 A. M., kisses stenographer good morning; 60 seconds.

10.01 A. M., kisses stenog again.

4.30 P. M., kisses stenog goodbye; one minute, twenty seconds.

5.30 P. M., kisses maid in front vestibule; 60 seconds.

5.31 P. M., kisses wife; one-third of a second.

No wonder he's a T. B. M.